

Varsity Defeated In Debate By N.F.C.U.S. Team

N.F.C.U.S. Debate Won By Brilliant Visitors

Unanimous Decision Given in Favour of Negative—Magnus Pyke Keeps Audience Amused by Pithy Remarks on Humanity

The unanimous decision of the judges in favor of the negative gave the N.F.C.U.S. representatives a victory over the University of Alberta representatives Thursday evening. Mr. Donald Hoddinott, of Mt. Allison University, N.B., and Mr. Magnus Pyke, of MacDonald College, Quebec, were the representatives of the Eastern Canadian universities, while Mr. M. E. Manning, President of the Students' Union of the University of Alberta, and Mr. Cameron Kirby, also of the University of Alberta, opposed them.

Dr. R. C. Wallace, the chairman, spoke a few words, telling of the work and aims of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, under whose auspices the debate was held.

Mr. Manning, as first speaker for the affirmative, opened the debate by stating the resolution, "Resolved that the Principle of Competition has Retarded the Progress of the World." Competition, he said, was a contest between two or more parties for something only one can have. He said this resulted in the law of nature of the survival of the fittest, which, like all natural laws, needs controlling. Because the principle of competition has not been properly controlled in the past it has resulted in no good. In the present day all our monuments to society, our system of government, our educational system, our commercial system, all these are the direct result of co-operation, which is the antithesis of competition. Were it not for the spirit of competition which prevails today, and always has in the past, in international affairs, all difficulties in the Far East might be cleared up. In going back into history we see that Italy was once very powerful, but was at the same time made up of numerous political units, small states, among which there was intense competition and rivalry. As a result of this there was always some quarrel into which an outside power might step and gain a foothold in Italy. This led to the downfall of the Italian nation. It lost its freedom, initiative and originality. Mr. Manning also stated a similar case from the rule of Charlemagne.

He said that England advanced and became powerful because of her co-operation, but that Germany, Italy and others did not because of their competition.

International affairs until 1918 were in a state of chaos. Wars were constantly taking place as a result of competition. The Holy Alliance, though formed to remedy this condition, itself failed because of internal competition.

Mr. Hoddinott opened the negative by criticizing Mr. Manning's interpretation of the resolution. The debate concerned the principle of competition and not competition itself. The principle of competition is one of the fundamental principles of life, and as such as capable of being abused, but in itself it is not wrong.

Attacking Mr. Manning's statement

that in competition one side must lose, he said no, that was not so, because even the so-called loser has gained by the experience and hard work of the contest.

He said competition was necessary in our idea of the principle of evolution. If there was no competition the contest for the survival of the fittest would not go on, and as a result of this each succeeding generation would be on a lower level than the last, and life would become merely a process of degeneration.

Competition is the underlying principle of co-operation. It was competition of a single man, in the cave-man days, with a bear which had invaded his cave which led that man to co-operation with other men to drive that bear out of his cave. So it is in all phases of life, in science, in medicine, in government. The rejection of the unfit is brought about by competition.

Mr. Cameron Kirby, in supporting Mr. Manning in the affirmative, said that the benefits of co-ordination were wasted by competition. This is shown in the case of the railways of Canada. The high cost is a direct result of competition. Mr. Kirby quoted statistics to prove the waste that goes on in advertising in the United States as a result of competition.

Competition is against the material welfare and culture of the working classes, because it lowers the standard of living by requiring more intensive labor and leaving little leisure time. The present depression is a splendid example of this. Competition has lowered the moral standard of the individual and has brought about political corruption.

Mr. Pyke, in a brilliant and witty speech, endeavored to prove the fallacy in the statements of his opponents. He said that rivalry, the spirit of competition, is in evidence in all forms of plant and animal life. Even in the lowest forms of slime there is competition between the individual cells. It is only as a result of this competition that there is improvement. Without competition there would be no improvement. The large institutions do away with competition, and as a result decline in efficiency and produce great waste. The lack of competition produces greater waste than does the advertising of competition itself. All we are, and most of what we have, are due to competition.

Each speaker spoke for five minutes in rebuttal. These speeches brought about the clash which added a little more to the spice of the debate.

Dr. R. C. Wallace asked each member of the audience to form an independent judgment of the debate, and to compare it in his own mind to the decision of the judges. The judges were Hon. J. E. Brownlee, M.L.A.; Mr. H. M. E. Evans, and Mr. G. B. O'Connor. Their decision was unanimous, giving the victory to the negative.

Third Annual Dramat Festival In Convocation This Week-end

Amateur Play Groups From All Parts of Province—Seven Plays to Be Produced

On Friday evening the curtains of Convocation Hall will ring up on an ambitious theatrical entertainment. Drama has now established itself on a national footing in Canada, and Alberta is playing no small part with her contributions. At 8:15 p.m. on that day, the third festival, under the auspices of the Edmonton Little Theatre and the Department of Extension, will get under way. The public, therefore, may then see the flower of our provincial Thespians in the various casts.

Seven plays are to be produced. Fanciful romance, wit and phantasy are featured. Life's deeper emotions, too, are reflected, for one will see love and grim tragedy. In truth, the full diapason of human emotions will be portrayed.

However, little need be said of the plays—such authors' names as Isabel E. Mackay, J. B. Fegan or the inveterate George Bernard Shaw, have their own connotation regarding the high calibre of the material.

Alberta dramatic centres to be represented here are the following: Calgary has three entries. Their Little Theatre group will produce a tragedy, "The Valiant," under the guidance of Mrs. W. R. Winter. "The Patchwork Quilt," a favorite play in amateur dramatic circles, will be enacted by the Sunalta club. Lastly, the "Green Room" club have chosen a delightful phantasy, "The Wonder Hat," and Mrs. Mitchell is to direct the performance. Lethbridge is sending a distinguished cast, under the leadership of Mrs. E. G. Sterndale Bennett, to show the second act of "And So To Bed." An able company from Drumheller, guided by Mrs. Alice Edwards, are bringing "The Medicine

Show" to the stage at Convocation Hall. Irrespective of the success which may meet the production of the Medicine Hat players, one is forced to enthusiastically applaud their choice of play. For they have selected "The Second Lie," an all-Canadian product of Isabel E. Mackay, and a strong cast is supporting their director, Mr. Norman Davis. Lastly, on our list comes the offering of the Edmonton Little Theatre's experimental branch. It is "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets." The play smatters of romance, and having been written by G. B. Shaw, should appeal in the way so characteristic of his dramas. From these titles alone there is a suggestion of plenty of variety and of high class entertainment. One may be assured that the lighting and stage effects will be first rate. The long list of actors and actresses bears

(Continued on page 6)

B.C. STUDENTS OBTAIN 100,000 NAMES TO PETITION

RECENT FORMATION POLITICAL CLUB

Dr. Wallace, Chairman at First Meeting—Membership Open to Any Registered Student

The "Political Science Club" of the University of Alberta was formed Monday afternoon. The meeting, which was held in Athabaska Lounge, was well attended and much enthusiastic interest was shown. Dr. Wallace kindly consented to give his views on the reasons for the formation of such a club, and acted as chairman of the meeting.

After much discussion a constitution was drawn up and adopted—the salient features of the constitution are set out below.

The object of the club, as Dr. Wallace pointed out, is to promote an intelligent, non-partisan interest, amongst University students in public affairs.

Membership is open to any registered student of the University regardless of political hue or complexion. For the present no fee will be charged, and a merely nominal fee will be levied in Sept., 1932.

Officers will be elected by members of the club at the last meeting of each session. In order to carry on until the end of the present session an executive was chosen consisting of: Hon president, Dr. Wallace; president, Mr. Fenerty; vice-president, Mr. Manning; secretary, Mr. Jesty; executive, Mr. Watson and one lady to be chosen later. Unfortunately no ladies showed up at the initial meeting, but no doubt some will be in attendance at the next meeting when the executive will be rounded out.

The meetings of the club will be announced by the executive, and will take the form of addresses by men prominent in public life, debates, and discussions on all matters of general public interest.

INTERNATIONAL WEEK

Time has again rolled round to International Week, an innovation brought about three years ago for the first time in this University. International Week is put on by the Student Christian Movement as a step towards the better understanding of international problems, to help in students' understanding of the students of other countries, and to give them an opportunity to understand Canadians and to broaden the horizons generally of world affairs and relationship.

The first meeting of the week will take place on Friday afternoon at 4:30 in Room 158 of the Medical Building. This meeting is being put on by the International Relations Club. The speaker will be Abdullah Yusuf Ali, the former Principal of Islamia College, Lahore. His subject will be "Mohammedanism in the World today."

Sunday, Feb. 21, will be observed as an International Day of Prayer. It is observed in all countries where the S.C.M. is organized, and is put on by the World Student Christian Federation. A service will be held in Convocation Hall at 11 o'clock. The Honourable Mrs. Parlyby will speak on "Broader Horizons."

The largest and culminating event of the week will be the International Tea on Thursday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock. Athabaska Lounge, the scene of the event, will be gay with brightly coloured handicraft work of Russians, Japanese, Chinese and Africans. Folk songs of different nations will be sung, and dances will be danced in native costume. The main speaker of the afternoon will be the Rev. Hugh McMillan, one of the national secretaries of the S.C.M. who has lately returned from Formosa. Rev. McMillan will speak about the World Student Christian Federation. Miss Margaret Kinney will speak about the International Student Service. Much is expected as a result of this international week, where a veritable league of nations is to meet right within campus bounds.

DISCIPLINE

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Feb. 16th, 1932.

Messrs. Alexander and Bowker, Editors, The Gateway.

Gentlemen,—May I take a little space in your paper to express my attitude on the present disciplinary situation.

The status of the Disciplinary Committee has been a point of contention. Most students realize that the Provost may overrule the decisions of this committee. As Provost, we expect him to exercise his veto if he sees fit. The committee realized its relationship to the Provost when it took office at the beginning of the present term. But it believed that, in spite of its obvious limitations, it could still be a worth-while organization. Therefore the committee carried on. Had it been allowed to do its work with a minimum of interference and publicity, I am sure that its term of office would have been a success.

This committee has, throughout the year, taken an independent attitude on matters of student discipline. As a result, its decisions, on some occasions, have not coincided with the views of the Provost. Nevertheless, the Provost, having confidence in the Disciplinary Committee, has allowed these decisions to be final. This shows that the Provost is willing to work with the students in matters of discipline.

The Disciplinary Committee, once elected, should not be dragged into student politics. This is the stand which the committee took with the Council at the first of the year. As a committee, we have not taken part in the controversy with the faculty over the matter of jurisdiction. We were elected not to fight a political battle, but to enforce discipline according to our own ideas, and to settle our own differences with the Provost should any arise. The Council's dealings with discipline have been carried on independently of the Disciplinary Committee.

The present system of discipline is not altogether satisfactory. It is true that a student may receive one decision from the Disciplinary Committee, and later have to accept a different decision from the Provost. In practice this has happened twice in the three years the committee has functioned. None of our decisions have been vetoed this year. Obviously the Provost is willing to support his committee.

However, if the students, as represented by the Council, desire a well-defined code of rules and regulations, it would be advisable to abolish the "Act to Provide for Student Discipline." This act establishes a Disciplinary Committee, but leaves matters of policy for the Provost and the committee to work out together.

The student, having elected a Disciplinary Committee, give them entire charge of student discipline. Should its work be unsatisfactory, the Council has the right to ask for resignations. Otherwise the committee should be allowed to settle its own problems, unhampered by controversy. In taking certain matters of discipline into its own hands, the Council has made the position of this committee an impossible one.

Yours truly, WESLEY T. WATTS,
Chairman, Men's Disciplinary Committee.

THE PARADE OF THE WOODEN SOLDIERS

Oh, girls! Did you see the snappy parade Saturday? No? Well, then you missed something. Such a smart turn-out and such precision of movement you never did see. The boys must have practiced clicking their heels and saluting till late the night before. Even yet some of them are swinging their arms and marking time as if they can't get over it. Why, some of them handle their rifles like walking sticks.

We thought we saw a picanthrope on the street, but it turned out to be an ambitious N.C.O., whose bayonet had slipped around on his belt and stuck out beneath his mackinaw. One lady on a street-car asked another the reason for the white band on a C.O.T.C. service cap. Her companion vouchsafed the opinion it stood for Purity. What next?

Have you noticed the changed voices? Every co-ed's pride has cultivated the most ferocious sergeant-major voice. Some are still chanting to themselves, "On the left form squad," "Lower stretchers," "present arms" and other choice expressions. We hear of the budding general who ordered his squad to prove, another whose executive word was "Do it," while in a very sad case an officer stepped on a dog. It barked twice and the platoon formed fours. Such a life!

And now the Blanco. That sounds like more excitement. Some enterprising freshman figured it would work like peroxide. The Med squad do have their hands full all right. Good old army, and so far a good old war.

Varsity, Rah!

Two Thousand Students Rise in Strong Protest Against Threatened Cut

Streets of Vancouver and Victoria Thronged With Students Circulating Petition to Present to Legislature—Hope to Obtain 100,000 Names—B.C. Government States Appropriation Will Be \$250,000.00 Only

Rather than submit quietly to the proposed cut in the University appropriation, the students of the University of British Columbia have taken Vancouver and Victoria by storm, and are circulating a petition through the streets of those fair cities, collecting the signatures of all and sundry citizens, which petition will be presented to the premier of the province and the legislative assembly. The Publications Board has issued a special campaign issue of the *Ubysee*, consisting of one page, plastered with cartoons and pictures, and with news stories giving the latest developments in the case. The following article is taken from this extra edition, which was published on Saturday, Feb. 13th, and gives an accurate idea of the way in which the students refuse to take the proposed rap lying down:

"Over two thousand students tramped the streets of Greater Vancouver all day Friday, in the greatest campaign effort Varsity has organized since the great trek from Fairview.

Each class mobilized at its centre of operation, chose leaders and dispersed in an orderly manner all over the city. From the number of signatures to date, opinion in Vancouver seems to be favorable to the cause of the students. Very few people actually refused to sign the petition, and of the refusals, the majority were from foreigners who were unable to understand what was asked of them.

Public Sympathy
More than half the people approached signed without question, expressing themselves as heartily against a fifty per cent. reduction in the University grant. Many remarked on the enthusiasm of the students who would turn out en masse in a snow storm to save their university. Others protested that the University is only for the children of the rich, and to keep a staff of professors in high salaried idleness. A great many even of these, were induced to sign.

Royal City Leads the Way
New Westminster, covered by the Aggies, was in the lead, both in the number of signatures and the amount of enthusiasm shown by the people. With business-like organization the farmers patrolled every street and house. Men were placed on every corner in the business district to approach passers-by and at the B. C. Electric station to meet those coming from trains. Reports from the residential district were also favorable.

Apartment Houses Good Ground
Arts '32 met with success in the downtown business district. Offices and banks yielded the most names. A student obtained one hundred and seventy-five names in one office building alone. Canvassers who were touring this district stated that wherever they went, they had received courteous attention and willing support. In the West End, seniors reported that in many places people would not open their doors, but very few actually refused to sign. Apartment houses yielded the most signatures, while rooming houses seemed the most unfriendly.

Science Men Have Tough Grind
The hardest section to canvas, and the one producing the least results, was the district east of Main street, which was being covered by Science. Many people in this district are foreigners and the Science men had hard sledding. However, they persisted valiantly, and even signed up gangs of men working on the roads.

Arts '33, covering South Vancouver, reported a very favorable reception. In one district, eight hundred names were obtained with only six refusals.

Full reports from the Fairview district (Education) have not been obtained, but those so far returned have been good. The Frosh have also been meeting with a cordial reception in Kitsilano and Kerrisdale. Reports from the North Shore, where the Sophomores were canvassing, showed two thousand signed on the dotted line. The scattered nature of the district made the work difficult.

Theologs Complete District
Latest reports from the Theologs, who are covering the University district, state that they have completed their entire allotment, and have obtained nearly sixteen hundred names. Many students covered their allotted streets before the day was over, and returned to Headquarters for new assignments.

Today the students will be redistributed over the districts not properly covered on Friday, and the committee expects to have a complete and thorough canvass of the city completed by this afternoon.

Prevey Sends News
Harry Prevey, an exchange student to British Columbia from here,

has kept The Gateway well posted as to the developments in the case. His letter of Feb. 13 gives the students here an idea of just what is going on out to the west. To quote:

"Then, when they thought the time was ripe, the Council of the Alma Mater Society sent a delegation over to Victoria to interview the cabinet personally. This delegation was told, according to its own report, that the university would receive a grant of \$250,000.00 next year, and were lucky to get that much. The matter was closed as far as the cabinet was concerned, and would not be reconsidered.

Fireworks Start

"Thursday noon the fireworks started with a mass meeting of the students, held in the auditorium building, and the following plan of attack was drawn up. Friday morning every student was to be at the University at 8:30 sharp. There each received a copy of a petition to the government, and instructions to go to all parts of Vancouver and get the signatures of all possible peoples. By 9:30 on Friday, no less than 1,500 students were on the streets of the city, obtaining signatures. Saturday morning again the students met, and got to work with a will. Prospects look bright for obtaining between 75,000 and 100,000 signatures in the city of Vancouver. In the meantime, a large number of the students who live in Victoria are busy furthering the good work there, having gone home for a few days. Lectures have just become a thing of the past."

The following is a copy of the petition which the students are working night and day with, in an endeavor to obtain the maximum number of signatures before the B.C. legislature meets:

PETITION

To the Honourable the Premier and others the Ministers and Members of the Provincial Legislature of the Province of British Columbia:

Whereas the University of the Province of British Columbia has established a reputation as an educational institution second to none on the North American continent.

And whereas the present and future benefits accruing to the Province from the University are assets which the Province can ill afford to lose.

And whereas the present organization of the University has been brought to a high state of efficiency through many years of careful work on the part of its staff.

And whereas any reduction in the present standard of the University would work a severe hardship on its staff, students and graduates, and adversely affect the members of those occupations and professions which look to the University for the basis of their training.

Now therefore we, the undersigned, being residents of the Province of British Columbia of voting age, respectfully petition that the government grant to the University of British Columbia for the year 1932-33 be not reduced below an amount which, after effecting all reasonable economies, will enable the University to function as a first class educational institution.

Headlines, articles, pictures, in short, everything at the disposal of the Publications Board of the University of British Columbia have been thrown with a will into the fight to keep the University grant from the threatened major operation. Latest reports state that the victim is doing as nicely as can be expected. And if the total efforts of some two thousand students, and the signatures of some hundred thousand citizens carry any weight, the University of British Columbia will weather the storm.



THE GATEWAY

The Undergraduate Newspaper Published Weekly by the Students' Union of the University of Alberta

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ANONYMOUS LETTERS

From time to time letters are placed in The Gateway contribution box, to which the authors have not signed their names. It should be understood that although in almost every case we will not publish the name in The Gateway if the writer asks that it be withheld, the editors must know the name of the author.

Last week we received a letter from some person unknown to us, regarding the disciplinary question here. The author's views on the subject were very critical. He (or she) made statements that if made openly would require a great deal of courage. However, he has the effrontery to ask us to publish a letter that he is too timid to acknowledge as his own.

We welcome correspondence, and are particularly glad to give the students the opportunity of getting different views on the disciplinary situation. We will publish any letter that is not insulting or libellous, but refuse to do so unless we know the name of the writer.

L. L. A. and W. F. B.

SENSATIONALISM

Last Saturday there came from one of Alberta's radio stations a news broadcast of a type that held one spellbound by its sensational description of current events. An account was given of the latest developments in Shanghai, and then followed a lurid narrative of the search for Johnson, the apparently insane trapper, who is alleged to have wounded one mounted policeman near Aklavik last December, and murdered another in January. The description must have been prepared by a dime novelist. Of all the rubbish that comes over the air in the course of a year, that was the worst.

It began somewhat as follows:

"A crimson battle looms on the roof of the world with a red-handed killer on the point of being brought to bay by a tireless posse loping through snow-covered hills on his trail, wearing down Albert Johnson, as the wolf of Rat river turns and twists in a maze of tumbled hills and winding valleys in a vain effort to shake off relentless frontiersmen seeking vengeance for the murder of one redcoat and the wounding of another."

Another choice passage:

"Johnson has shown himself to be a man of iron, but cold shatters the toughest metal. The hard-shooting gunman may be breaking now, but the tough heart that has driven him so far on the road has not yet weakened. The posse is not likely to find the outlaw stretched dead on the trail, a victim of his own gun in a moment of weakness and despair."

The policemen are described as follows:

"Meanwhile, his pursuers press on. Their faces are covered with beards, blackened with frost-bite. 'Parkas, slept in for more than a month now, are black with grease and wood-smoke and the wear of the trail. The Lee-Enfields are gray with the frost of utter cold where the exposed metal shows. The fingers of the pursuers are raw where bare hands have touched trigger or bolt, the cold steel feeling like red-hot metal. You can't work a rifle with heavy mitts on.'"

The climax is reached in the following:

"And Johnson? Hunted, hopeless, harassed, hungry, he lopes on tired feet along the rough trail, always the hooded head, like that of a snake about to strike, twisting back over his shoulder as some caribou crashes through the brush, and he wonders . . . wonders if the first warning will be the crash of a Lee-Enfield and the pain of hot lead boring in between his shoulder blades."

"Or, like a wild beast on the search for prey, he crouches on a rise with rifle at the ready. And a few blessed hours, when he crouches by a weak fire like a tired dog and warms his matted face and blackened hands."

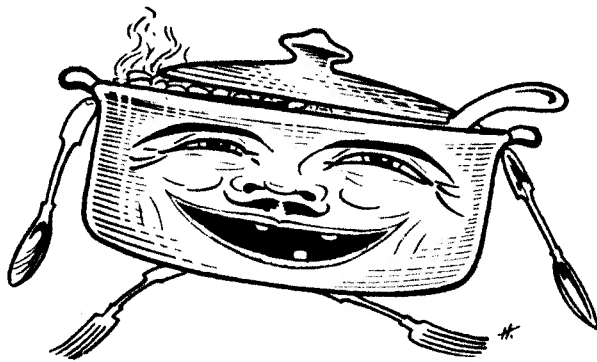
It is hard to understand what would inspire anyone to distort, or perhaps we should say embellish, a subject of this kind to make it sound like a wild-west story. The actual news value of such topics is, or should be, practically negligible. As a matter of fact, the publicity that has been given to this particular affair during the last six weeks has made it look almost like a joke. No doubt the police are suffering intense hardships, and it is regrettable that one of them has been killed. However, the graphic accounts that have been spread over the front pages of the papers have done nothing but satisfy the public's craving for sensation, and make the whole affair seem ludicrous. All that remains to be done now is to send the Canadian navy to the scene, and then there would be a new theme to develop.

W. F. B.

SOME FACTS REGARDING MANCHURIA

During the past four months the attention of the world has been centred on the strife between China and Japan in Manchuria, and which has now spread to Shanghai, threatening to precipitate a real war between the two nations. That is to say, if the word nation can properly be applied to China. She is, even yet, far from being an entity, either geographically or politically. She may be compared to the Holy Roman Empire of the late middle ages, surrounding herself with buffer states on all exposed frontiers. She has followed an ingenious policy in regard to them, where-

CASSEROLE



MOMENTS IN MEXICO

By Buttercup

At last definite confirmation in the belief that Juan Alvarez lived and died has been found. Enemies of this man have maintained that because he could not produce a birth certificate he had not been born; but we have his own word in his letters that he had been born. Later he died; but his memoirs, written by himself for some reason or other, do not mention this. Whether he is still dead or not is unknown.

But the fact remains that at about the middle of the last century he joined the revolutionary party in Mexico, and because he was fortunate enough to possess a pair of boots was immediately made a general. This is almost automatic for those who possess boots; and the acquisition of a pair of O.T.C. overshoes in addition would probably mean that a person would become President or something.

Juan Alvarez became a great strategist, which led to him becoming provisional president, despite the fact that he had no overshoes. An example of his strategy is shown by a story of how he deceived his enemies. Having run out of ammunition, he ordered his men to continue firing, which they did, thus making the enemy believe that he was well supplied with ammunition, etc., whereon they changed their plans and did not storm the position. Another example of his initiative and originality is shown in the method whereby he halted his troops. At the command the troops would arrest the motion of the leg in the air, bring the other beside it, and remain in this position. Subsequently the passing of the Law of Gravity made this position untenable, and the command was changed.

Inevitably, because of Alvarez's brilliant mind, he won the revolution and thus became a patriot and a liberator instead of a renegade and traitor, which would have happened had he lost. In 1854 he assumed office, but many thought the regime too severe, as one of his first actions was to pass a regulation that anyone who fired with a pistol or revolver at the president would be fined five dollars and costs, or sentenced to one week in jail. This the people felt to be interfering with their ancient rights and privileges. The story that Alvarez was the perpetrator of the originator of the saying, "I do not choose to run" is fallacious, as he made for the border as soon as his term was over. In those days the chief executive did not hold office for a definite period of years, but for duration. That is, for duration of peace, or from one revolution to another. Should he win and beat the revolutionists, he succeeded; should he lose, he went away from there, or was taken for a ride by his political opponents. This latter seldom happened, for the president, who was generally finance minister, had usually left the country, accompanied by the treasury, by the time the opponents reached the capital. Since the retiring dignitary generally took the country's capital with him, this made it hard for the revolutionists to reach it, thus giving the government a constant advantage over the opposition.

Regarding the pronunciation of Juan Alvarez's name, the patrynom is pronounced about as you would expect. There are, however, two choices regarding the Juan part of it, some authorities stating that it is pronounced as in "Go Joan with you," others as in "Speaking of Joan me." An interesting field of research is open to some ambitious student who possesses a knowledge of Spanish and revolver.

rights more adequately than at present, and would by she regards them as independent for purposes of denying liability for their acts, but on the other hand, claims them as her own as against other countries. Politically she has lacked in unity, and, in modern times at least, has never had a strong central government, and as a result, no effective unified laws or policy. The political organization is comparable to that of, say, France in the feudal ages when the king was unable to keep his unruly barons in check.

As regards Manchuria, it is only in recent years that China has claimed sovereignty there. Of course she has a better claim to it than has Russia or Japan. They have recognized her title to it, and its population is nearly all Chinese. Of course they have established spheres of influence there, Russia in the north and Japan in the south. They can hardly be censured for this, however, because China has had no strong central government capable of, or willing to, protect their interests. Manchuria is an area greater than Alberta, of similar climate, and comprising land that is exceedingly fertile, producing wheat and soy beans, the latter being a most valuable product capable of being put to a variety of use, and containing many times as much coal and iron as there is in the whole of Japan.

When Japan defeated Russia in 1905, she regained the Manchurian leases of land and railways which Russia had taken from her ten years previously. During the next ten years, by various treaties with Japan, China promised not to build railways in Manchuria to compete with the Japanese as long as the latter's leases continued. However, Japan's leases were to expire in a few years, so these concessions were not particularly prejudicial to China. Japan saw that she must obtain a renewal of the leases, and looked for her opportunity.

It was presented in 1915. At that time China was badly disorganized, so when Japan presented her with the Twenty-one demands backed by an ultimatum, the incompetent and unofficial government at Peking was unable to refuse them. In this "agreement" China renewed the leases until the year two thousand. It is this agreement that has created the present trouble. The point is, that China now denies the validity of the agreement, on the ground that she was coerced into it, and that the body acting on her behalf had no right to do so, as there was no parliament in China

Hart House--

Hart House is the most outstanding institution on the campus of the University of Toronto and is unique on this continent. Because the knowledge of this great club is generally very meagre this explanation may serve to correct any faint impressions such as—Hart House is the name of a string quartet widely known on both sides of the Atlantic, or it is some theatre or music hall.

This striking monument was built after the Great War by the Massey foundation in memory of Mr. Hart Massey, who was killed overseas. The massive building of gray stone occupies a prominent place on the centre of the campus. It is in the form of a quadrangle, with the Memorial Peace Tower at one end. A glance at the great clock hurries the steps of all to lectures. In the quiet evening the chimes ring out over Queen's Park, a reminder of the time to be spent in studying or in enjoying the many activities of the club.

The interior with its rough gray stone, the long rambling corridors which lead to the great hall, certainly reminds one of the austere grandeur of a medieval castle. Perhaps the squash courts seen far below the main hall are the gloomy dungeons.

Hart House in its widest interpretation seeks to provide for all activities in the undergraduate's life apart from actual lectures. It affords all the facilities of a first-rate club, with completely equipped club rooms, containing common rooms, reading rooms, music room, debates room, sketch room, photographic dark rooms, gymnasium, squash courts, swimming pool, running track, rifle range, billiard room, library, Hart House Theatre, a small chapel and the great hall used as a dining hall.

The library is furnished with comfortable chesterfields and many books of general interest.

Music recitals are held in the music room every Friday afternoon. Large recitals and songsters are also held in the great hall on certain Sunday evenings.

Frequent exhibitions of pictures are held in the sketch rooms, where there is also a series of art classes.

Once a month a debate is held on the parliamentary system in the debates room.

Rooms and a dining hall are set apart for the use of the faculty and graduates. The House is not a residence but six rooms are available for guests. The new kitchen, built last year, cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000.

The theatre accommodates 500 people, the seating arrangement being such that almost every seat is quite as satisfactory as the usual best seats. Plays are regularly produced by the company of Hart House players.

The great hall merits a more detailed description. The hall is long, with very high ceilings, the wall panelled in light wood. At one end there are painted in the panels, the crests of each large university in Canada and the United States. At the other end there are the crests of European universities. Around the four walls, above the panelling runs a printed inscription of a passage from Milton's Aecapagistica beginning—"First when a city shall be as it were besieged and blocked about—"

The noonday meal is served in the hall to a thousand students. Then many of the major social functions of the university are held in Hart House accommodating two thousand guests, dancing in the gymnasium, lounging in porch chairs beside the swimming pool with colored lights playing on the water—such is the setting for a masquerade, the Arts Ball, the Athletic at Home, Graduates and New Year's Ball.

Another unique point which we should observe is the fact that this imposing and attractive club is for the use of men students only, on the payment of the small yearly fee of ten dollars. The girls are privileged to attend dances, theatres, musicals and teas once a month, on the invitation of a member.

Many American universities have

at the time. Accordingly she has in recent years, and without Japan's permission, built railways that compete with the Japanese ones.

Since that date Chinese resentment to Japan's foothold has increased—and Japan's determination to keep what she has increased accordingly. Each is afraid, or pretends to be, that the other is trying to strangle her. Japan's investment in Manchuria totals a billion dollars, and it is not unnatural that as long as China is incapable of maintaining order in the territory Japan insists on doing this herself, by means of an army of ten thousand men. It must be said in justice to her that she has given Manchuria much better administration than did China, and has been responsible for its development, and that her army was necessary in protection of her interests.

Of course, it is quite possible, in spite of her declarations to the contrary, that Japan would like to have more in Manchuria than mere trading rights. As a matter of fact, a report in last Saturday's papers stated that Japan has coerced Russia into an agreement whereby Japan is to get dominion over Manchuria. If the climate there were suitable to the Japanese, she would probably be anxious to colonize, but that plan is impracticable. However, she has two other good reasons, from her standpoint, for wishing to annex it. Firstly, it would provide a good frontier, from a strategic standpoint, against Russia, who will undoubtedly attempt to strengthen her position in that part of Asia as soon as circumstances permit. As long as states entertain suspicion of other states, this struggle for buffer states will continue. The country in possession will cling tenaciously to it, in the fear that it would be rendered defenceless if the country out of possession obtained a foothold there, while the latter feels that until it takes possession of the disrupted territory it is helpless as against the former. This problem has continued throughout history—Alsace Lorraine and the Italian Trentino are examples. Secondly, it would mean that Japan could protect her enable her to exploit the region without fear of inter-



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IN CANADA



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attempted a similar club, often co-various functions which it performs educational, but Hart House, in remains a strikingly unique feature beauty of architecture and in the of university life on this continent.

ference from China or Russia.

It is clear that a solution of the problem created by the Twenty One demands should be reached in the near future. Japan insists that it is purely a Sino-Japanese question with which the rest of the world must not interfere. It seems to us that her attitude is exceedingly unreasonable, particularly in view of the fact that she, as well as China, is a member of the League of Nations. She has been recognized as a Power ever since the war, and was given the right to help decide such questions as the Polish Corridor and the European boundary questions at the Peace Conference. Now she resents any suggestions by the League and the United States that might help to solve the Manchurian problem.

China, on the other hand, has taken a different attitude. Perhaps she would have followed Japan's policy in this regard were she able to cope with her in a war. As it is, however, she is disorganized and disunited, so has chosen to agree to conciliation as far as possible, and to put her case before the League, apparently confident that she is morally in the right. China refuses to enter into negotiations on the subject until Japan withdraws her troops back inside her railway zone, while Japan insists on keeping them there until a settlement is reached. The League Council has sided with China on the point, Japan being the lone dissenter.

It appears to us that Japan lays herself open to criticism for taking this stand. It is true that in past ages a country's quarrels have been her own business. Today, however, as the world has become smaller, war between any two countries is bound to have repercussions elsewhere in the world. It is the realization of this fact that made the League of Nations possible, and if it is to be at all effective as a factor in the settling of disputes without recourse to war except as a last resort, the countries who have become signatories of the Covenant should at least give it a trial to see if it can solve the disputes.

W. F. B.

Dr. Wallace Gives Address Feb. 2 to the New Students

Speaks of Usefulness of Background in Formation of Character—
Necessity For Preparation For Future

In his third address to the new students, Dr. Wallace spoke of the difficulty of seeing the human race in correct perspective. "It is difficult," he said, "to place ourselves aright in our own planet and in the universe." At one time men spoke of themselves as worms and sinners. At the present we are more apt to magnify our importance. It is not easy to obtain perspective.

In speaking of the usefulness of backgrounds in helping ourselves as human beings to find our place, Dr. Wallace referred to the study of geology. He spoke of the pictures on the moving screen of time, and stopped the screen to show us some of the main scenes in the drama. The first picture was of the world filled with volcanic activity, a scene of desolation. Here and there, however, ores and minerals that years later were to be of use to human beings were being segregated.

Again the screen stops. Millions of years farther on, where a great sea stretches across America and over to the Ural mountains. Here live earlier forms, the beginnings of the invertebrate kingdom, flowerless plants, but the landscape is silent, dull and drab.

The third picture was of one of the most interesting scenes. It showed the period when the reptiles, large in body, small in brain and sluggish in movement, dominated the earth. By specialization the protective bone-plates on their foreheads grew so heavy that they carried them down to death. Here Dr. Wallace urged students who are already beginning to specialize in one subject to take note.

The last picture brought us to the present time, when reptiles are of little importance and where mammals with man over all are supreme.

Dr. Wallace then went on to say that if we do not look from our planet into the immensities of space we are likely to become one-sided. We must also consider the possibilities of life on the other planets. Is it essential for intelligent life to be as we have it? Is it essential that two-legged animals should have the highest intelligence? There are many possibilities in connection with life which we do not dream of. There may be some planets where sentient beings exist today grasping as we do towards the deepest and highest things, trying to understand the mechanics of the spheres and the plan behind it all. These things will probably remain in the depths of the unknown.

Return to Present

"Let us return to ourselves," Dr. Wallace continued, "it is in ourselves that we are most interested. Physically we are not so different from some of the animals, the stages of evolution are not so great as we might think. However, we have gone

forward in spiritual longing and mental growth.

Physically the human race may not go much further, although finer types will probably evolve, but we may go farther along intellectual, spiritual and ethical lines.

Huxley's theory was that nature did not help in the development of intellect. The law of nature is the law of retaliation. Therefore, if we are to go forward there will be a stern fight against natural inclination.

The problem for us at the present time is: "What of the future?" Is our present state the highest? Do we go forward or do we not? Or to summarize: Is there progress in the human race?

Some people say "No," and point to the fine ideals of the Greeks, which they say are greater than those of the present. Does intellectual development then go up and down and not forward? The high ideals of Greece were for the few, now there is greater understanding at large. However, looking back one-half million years in the history of the race, there is no question but that there has been progress.

"All individual development," Dr. Wallace went on, "counts and takes its place." We go forward because we select the things that are more worth while, thus laying foundations for future progress.

The thing we are really interested in is man, and we must try to understand some of his background through history, science, psychology, philosophy and literature. It is in the study of the latter things that we find man's deepest thoughts and highest ideals. From these come his ethical and moral codes and his yearnings after the infinite. These are part of man and his thoughts and ideals. This is education.

In conclusion, Dr. Wallace said: "Make your education human with man the centre and inspiration of it all."

HOUSE ECCERS HOLD BANQUET

Annual Banquet Held Wednesday
—Mrs. Gerrie Speaker for the Evening

Now Household Economics girls may look back and find among their most pleasant memories the 1931-32 banquet. The banquet was held Wednesday, February 17, in Athabasca Lounge. Guests and club members numbered fifty. The tables were colorfully decorated by pretty spring flowers and many yellow candles. Novel place cards, representations of house economics pin, led guests to their places. Miss Eva Lee, president of the club, welcomed guests. The speaker for the evening was Mrs. Gerrie, an Alberta Household Economics graduate.

Mrs. Gerrie described in a most interesting fashion the complex and fascinating details of commercial work she learned and enjoyed while connected with the Hotel Statler, Detroit. Household Economics seniors listened, quite enthralled by the wonderful opportunities in a large field in this comparatively new line in dietetics, and then awakened to the realization of present economic depression and wondered.

Soft music played very skillfully by Miss Nona McCulloch during the dinner was greatly appreciated by those present.

The guests of the club were: Mrs. Gerrie, Miss Patrick, Miss McIntyre, Miss Malone, Miss Elliot, Mrs. MacEachran, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Anderson, Miss Duggan, Miss Doyle, and Miss Eager.

The success of the banquet is credited to the work of Miss Eva Lee, Miss Gert Clayton, Miss B. Massie, Miss Ann Gillis, Miss O. Young, and Miss Harriet Smith.

DEAN CLEMENT GIVES VIEWS ON U.B.C. CUT

Agriculture Faculty Would Be
Wiped Out, Says Clement—
Science Would Be Able
to Continue

British Columbia, Sat., Feb. 13.—"The faculty of agriculture is absolutely wiped out," said Dean F. M. Clement, in speaking of the decision of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia to distribute the \$250,000 government grant equally among the three faculties after costs of administration have been deducted.

Under this plan agriculture will receive \$33,000, stated Dean Clement, and \$60,000 is the minimum with which a skeleton of the faculty can operate. Last year, he continued, the faculty was granted \$130,000, and this year, by effecting all possible economies, it has kept within the reduced appropriation of \$100,000.

Clement's Statement
"Through the fiscal year ends on March 31, it is necessary to continue on the present basis of expenditure for two months longer in order to complete the academic year," he added. "Theoretically, the academic year is generally considered to end on August 31, but on the basis of the above grant, it would not be possible to continue until that time."

"Let us assume that it is advisable to lease the outside buildings and lands in order to put them on a self-sustaining basis. We would still be short of funds. Even though the members of the staff are ready to accept a reduction in salary equivalent to that made in the civil service and also to go on a part-time basis of about ten months, we would still be short a very considerable amount of money."

"In order to retain the highly qualified members of the staff and a nucleus or framework of the faculty, it is necessary to have a net appropriation of about \$60,000. This would mean a total government grant of between \$50,000 and \$55,000, instead of the \$25,000 we now have. I have not raised the question of efficiency, but rather have stated the case on the basis of maintaining the framework of the faculty as an integral part of the University."

Students' Fees Discussed

Dean D. Buchanan stated that work in faculty of arts and science will be seriously curtailed if the proposed reduction of \$65,000 in its grant becomes effective. According to the board of governors' decision, student fees will be credited to their respective faculties. He declared there are many courses paid for by arts faculty which are taken by students in other faculties. If fees of these students were credited to the faculty of arts, he declared, they would amount to approximately \$30,000.

"If it is the intention of the board of governors that this amount shall not be credited to the faculty of arts," he continued, "a very serious blow will be dealt to work in arts and science. It will be absolutely impossible to keep faith with the eighty or more organizations which protested to the board of governors against lowering the standard of the faculty."

Science to Carry On

When interviewed, Dean R. W. Brock said he has not yet examined the figures or definitely determined the effect of the cut on the faculty of applied science.

"I can promise, however," he declared, "that the faculty will not be abolished, but that drastic reductions will have to be made."

He emphasized that the applied science faculty has been working on a minimum financial basis for several years and that proposed cuts would work a hardship on the department.

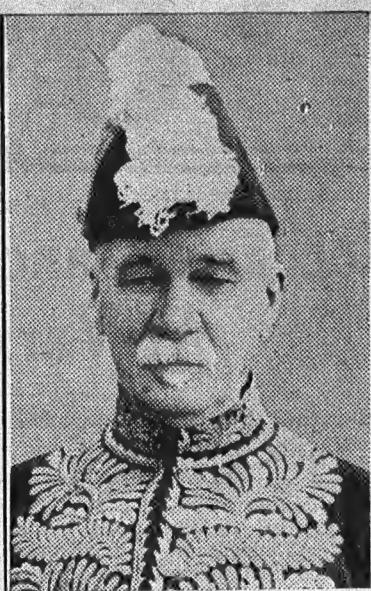
PRESS BOYS HAVE NEW TYPEWRITER

Not Blonde, Nor Brunette, Jus'a
Little Ole Royal—Free-
Wheeling Machine

Hawt dawg! The Gateway has one of them new typewriter things—1932 model, free-wheeling, platinum engine pan, wizard control, three-times-as-powerful-as-any-other-mouth-wash sort of instrument. The new typewriter (a Royal) is, to quote the boys, a snorter, a wozler, a real snafleduck, if you understand them. After trying it out, your reporter is inclined to agree with them.

The Gateway staff has turned out its stuff for several years, as you may be aware, in fair weather and foul; the foulest weather has occurred during the present term, wot with two bum typewriters in the office, and wot with the Students' Council creeping in periodically to swipe the better of the two (thus corrupting The Gateway boys and girls, who took to swiping it back). The Students' Council (Noble Peepull) decided that things were due for a change. The Gateway editors assured them that that was so: the result is that the News Editor, the Librarian, the two Editors-in-Chief, the Managing Editor, and other Gateway luminaries have been spending their odd moments testing the structural strength and doo-dad versatility of the new office noise-maker. Editor Alexander has discovered, for instance, that drawing the well known front feet across the springs of the instrument produces the loveliest musical sounds, while Editor Bowker (whom you well remember as the Ponoka Lumber Baron) finds that nickle-cigar smoke has absolutely no ill consequences for the machine. These are just a few of many interesting quirks the Royal is expected to display. It's a snappy outfit.

NEW C.O.T.C. HEAD



LIEUT.-GOV. H. M. WALSH

Who has been recently appointed Honorary Colonel of the University contingent of the C.O.T.C. His Honor has had a long and distinguished military career that commenced over fifty years ago as a member of the Suffolk Regiment.

FROSH FROLIC FEATURES FUN

Frosh Hold Party Wednesday
Night—Hilarity Order of
the Evening

In an electrically charged atmosphere, the Freshie Frolic went over with a bang Wednesday night in the Convocation Hall. It was quite a shocking affair in spite of the presence of Dean and Mrs. Kerr, and Miss Dadd. Electric sparks pricked your feet as you danced, or clicked sharply if you touched someone in passing. The circle dances were the most thrilling ever staged yet, especially when an electric current shot around the circle, accompanied by concentrated screams.

One could hardly say that the Freshmen turned out en masse, but those who were there were grateful for this, as there was plenty of room to dance in. That is, you could really dance at this affair. Crackling crickets, paper hats and colored streamers added to the fun.

The frolic was scheduled for 8:15, but those who were credulous enough to come on time thought they had come to the wrong place. The affair was delightfully informal. In fact, there was even a no-booking rule, which of course was serenely ignored.

After the ninth dance, supper: coffee, cakes and dixie cups. Harry Lister poured. This pause for refreshments was welcomed, both for the refreshments and for the pause.

Another breather was afforded by a dance number intermission from two tip-top tappers, Miss and Mr. Jimmy McBeth.

Eugene Murphy and his energetic musicians (the Varsity ex-Six) provided the rhythms. One of their big numbers was "Turkey in the Straw" (by request), played at a grand and glorious tempo. This was wisely followed by an eclipse-of-the-moonlight waltz, in order to steady us again. Another hit was their ever-favorite Wash Blues, with the maestro himself at the piano, giving us a wild version of it, fraught with sparkling cascades of tantalizing syncopation. Can that boy tease the ivories? Oh, those Wash Blues!

Anyhow, a good time was had by all, etc., despite the hard floor and the electricity—and personally I prefer a frolic to be respectably shocking than to be shockingly respectable.

F.S. and B.S.

It is generally conceded that two birds of a feather are better than a rolling stone.

Oh, yes, and the Mining and Geological Society had a little movie on the moving power of dynamite last Friday. Sound effects were provided as needed. One of the neatest of all engineering feats was brought out by a picture which showed the dropping of a dam across a river in Quebec. Here the support was shot from under the dam, which had been built up on it and it was allowed to settle into position. The picture was shown by courtesy of the C.I.L. and the Aluminum Corporation of Canada.

Bob Wray spoke on Great Slave Lake at the last meeting of the Engineering Society.

Graham Dale is scheduled to speak at the next meeting of the E.S.S., his topic being the Kimberley Concentrator.

Tuesday's game slipped the Earthworms down a notch when they took the short end of a 4-2 affair with the Wireworms. The Wireworms believed that there was no time to score in like the first minute of play, and they chimed in a flock of goals which kept them in the lead throughout. Both teams put up a good brand of play to the immense satisfaction of the house, one of the largest to witness a Worm game to date. The Earthworms put up a hard game, particularly during the last period, where they had Stanley in jeopardy plenty much, but somehow or other the lucky tallies failed to materialize. The ice was in good shape.

Jack Batson refereed. Porteous and Webb served as timekeepers.

Lineups:
Wireworms: Stanley, Tollington, Orr, McPherson, Hawkins, Jackson and Dale.

Earthworms: Beach, Pratt, Thompson, Dionne, Ward, Wray, and Smith.

"Fear" Topic of Address Given S.C.M. by Dr. Wallace

Fear Banished to Great Extent by Protection Offered by State—
Further Obliteration of Fear Hoped to be Attained
By League of Nations

"Fear and distrust are factors in the world perplexity of today," averred Dr. R. C. Wallace, in address to a meeting of the Student Christian Movement, held in Art 236 on Thursday afternoon.

Stressing realistic ideas, Dr. Wallace went on to say that within community an individual when he feels that a neighbor may use force to overpower him, it is natural for him to seek human aid or protection. When this protection cannot be gained, he is in a state of fear. This condition of fear in individuals is now remote in modern states. The state has removed this by guaranteeing protection, safety and peace. Public opinion, legal processes or arbitration and security in armed force have knit together communities into the modern state. For protection we cannot as yet do away with the use of force under the guidance of the state.

It is the international situation which presents the greatest difficulty. The idea that we stand on the sovereignty of our state is part of our present civilization in international affairs. This phrase is used to a large extent, but there are indications that it is weakening.

In the expression of public opinion we have made considerable progress. Even vague sentiment is valuable though often dangerous. The result of public opinion has been the creation of the League of Nations. This body has done notable work in the fields of social, labor, woman and children welfare, although its success in more important phases has been limited and not as yet completely tested.

The first agreement of the League of Nations was that nations would intervene when another nation was attacked. This was drawn up with the United States' delegate sitting in as a negotiating member. Britain ever since has never been prepared to raise an issue in which she might be involved with the United States. The agreement then to a certain extent has been inoperative.

The next step, the Geneva Protocol, proposed and carried out in 1920, the setting up of the World Court designed to be the "teeth" in the power of the League of Nations. This court was to define the aggressor. Fifty-six nations could refer to this court all matters in which it was competent to deal with. The United States is not as yet a member. This court is composed mostly of European nations and Britain, though reluctant, finally became a member.

Following this came a move from France and the United States, which plainly showed the good faith of the latter country, as long as she would not be embroiled in European conflicts. In the Kellogg Pact many nations renounced war as a method of settling disputes. There is a strong feeling in the United States to go further—to make war illegal in international law. The difficulty of establishing the aggressor can be realized when we now hesitate to place the cause of the world war on any one country, though at the termination.

CHEMISTRY CLUB MET WEDNESDAY

E. T. Margolus Speaks on
"Founders of Chemistry"

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Chemistry Club was held Wednesday last at 4:45 p.m., in M142. After tea in M136, the group gathered in the lecture theatre, where Mr. E. T. Margolus spoke on the topic, "The Founders of Chemistry."

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. R. McDonald, the president of the club. New business concerned chiefly the election of new officers, scheduled for the end of March.

Much in the lighter vein was the address delivered, since many of the lives touched upon were stories of quasi-scientific accomplishments which appear little short of ridiculous to the modern chemist. Briefly, Mr. Margolus sketched the vague gropings of the alchemists in their search for the Philosopher's Stone, which would change the baser metals to gold. The tales of their superstition and blind allegiance to the theories of the ancients were dealt with at some length, to throw more modern achievements into stronger contrast.

The wide gap between such meanderings among the natural sciences and modern specialized chemistry was bridged principally through the work of Priestley, Cavendish and Savoisier, declared the speaker.

Priestley is credited with the invention of the pneumatic trough and the discovery of elemental oxygen; Cavendish with the synthesis of water; but it is to Lavoisier that chemists now point as the Father of Modern Chemistry. He made that classical experiment with the mercury in the closed retort that led to the discovery of the composition of air; he showed chemistry to be an exact science; and before his execution in the French Revolution, he published the first truly scientific text on matter and its properties.

Mr. Margolus closed his address with a few apt quotations from the contemporaries of those followers of the new learning, who were meeting with so much favor from one source, and so much disfavor from another.

The speaker at the next meeting (Mar. 2) will be Mr. Grant.

on of the conflict there seemed to be no uncertainty. Many are of the opinion today that the word "aggression" should not be considered when dealing with international disputes.

The world at present is facing a serious dilemma. There are two clearly divergent viewpoints. France insists on security when crowded and Britain and the United States desire to say, "We cannot stop force by force, but must eliminate the whole idea of the use of force."

It is for us to consider the way out. We will go forward for reduction of armaments. France says it is impossible, and that she will disarm when she is sure of an available force with which to secure peace in the world. World agreements must develop with world evolution. She says we must have security, a pooled police force to be used under some unified control. It appears that France is striving in the right direction—the way a modern state should go in the evolution of world states.

Other nations, particularly Britain and the United States, have felt that the use of force against force is not the solution. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald stated that we should banish fear and distrust by placing confidence in each other as nations. More recently he and Lord Cecil have changed their ideas somewhat, and have expressed the willingness to help out an involved nation. The economic weapon, tariffs and boycotts will not be used to a dangerous extent by either the United States and Britain.

There are two proposals. France maintains we should delegate our powers to a higher power. The other idea is to deal with the question when it arises, and to break up the difference before it assumes too great a proportion. The last few weeks have more or less convinced us that the dispute between Japan and China would have been shortened had there been some power behind the League of Nations. Japan, in order to secure further development at home, was in dire need of coal and iron, which she proceeded to acquire in Manchuria. The question of natural resources presents a difficult problem. If all nations were allowed access to natural resources at equal cost, the world over, the possibility of war might be done away with. No nation believes that it brings ultimate settlement. A clear-cut decision will be necessary to gain any progress in disarmament.

ELECTRICAL CLUB HEARD S. SILLITOE

Address on "Underground Power
Distribution" Given by
Sid Sillitoe

"Underground Systems of Power Distribution" was the subject of Mr. Sillitoe's address to the Electrical Club on Feb. 8. Sid's work with the city of Edmonton last summer was along this line, and his experience in the design and construction of underground power lines stood him in good stead in his very interesting talk.

The advantages of the underground system were first enumerated: its higher voltages, the elimination of unsightly and potentially dangerous pole lines, and improved visibility for vehicular traffic at street intersections.

Sid next spoke of the choice of systems, the location and structural details of ducts and vaults, and other related branches of the subject. Of special interest were his illustrations of design and construction problems and their solutions, which he had encountered in his work on the power lines laid last summer in the business district of the city.

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SPORTS



Varsity Coach Leaves for East

Chris Fridfinnson Leaves for Winnipeg—May Return Next Year

Last Wednesday saw Chris Fridfinnson, popular hockey coach of the University of Alberta squad, board the train for Winnipeg, his home town. Chris has been in Edmonton for three years, and has coached the Varsity entry in the city hockey league for the last two years. He was without doubt the best liked hockey coach in town, and we are all sorry to see him leave.

Chris endeared himself to the students at the University when he surprised the hockey fraternity last year with his sensational team that fought their way through to the final of the city hockey league. He took the team that had finished up in the cellar the year previous and quietly molded them into a first-class squad. Graduation took its usual toll last spring, and as a result Chris was left with only a few last year's players. New recruits were forthcoming, but they were inexperienced, and this placed him in a bad place as far as getting a championship team together was concerned.

World Champ Once

Chris first learnt his hockey in Winnipeg in the good old days. He was a member of the famous Winnipeg Falcons that need no introduction to hockey fans. Suffice it to say that the Falcons are still considered to be the greatest amateur team that took the ice. They won the first Olympic hockey championship in 1920. How well we remember the names of the men then on the team: Slim Halderson, Frank Fredericksen, Foyston, Fridfinnson and so on. Would that they were together again.

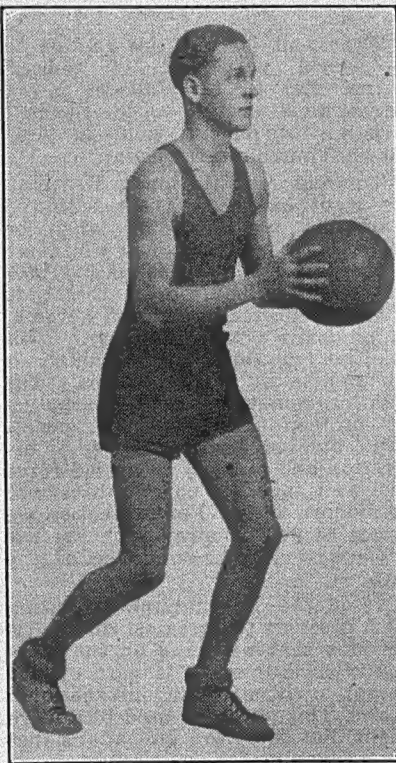
Forced to Leave Game

Chris was taken with rheumatism at this time, and was forced to turn down many enticing offers. His love of the game turned him to refereeing. He refereed several games here in the winter of 1928-29, and in the following year he became mentor of the Varsity sextette. During his term of coaching at the University he has become very popular with the players and with the students as well, and it is with regret that we heard of his leaving us. Chris has no definite plans for the future as yet, and we sincerely hope that he will find his way back here next winter. The hockey world in Edmonton will suffer a great loss if he does not return.

Recipient of Gift

An informal gathering at the home of "Long Al" Hall, popular captain of the hockey team, was the occasion for a nice club bag to be presented to Chris as a token of the high regard in which the members of the team held him. We all join with the team in wishing Chris and his wife every success in times to come. He may be sure of a welcome should he return to Edmonton.

Forward Flash



FRANK RICHARD

Frank is turning in a great offensive game with Varsity.

U. of A. BASKETEERS HOLD GRADS 12-7

Interesting Series When Varsity, Edmonton Grads and Gradedettes Clash in Basketball Exhibition—Gradedettes vs. Varsity, 4-4 Deadlock

Last Monday evening a small group of interested spectators were treated to a feast of real ladies' basketball when the Edmonton Grads, Gradedettes and Varsity girls engaged in three twenty minute struggles. First class basketball was dished out on each occasion and Varsity put on a classy display to hold the world champions to the tune of 12-7 Grade in a twenty encounter. Against the Gradedettes the game was close and almost scoreless, resulting in a 4-4 tie after a session of close checking and snappy basketball. Our girls were in good condition. Kinney and Mahaffy were in rare form, and stopped all scoring invasions into Varsity territory, while little Mary Melnyk got her shooting eye in action and netted several U. of A. tallies. Holmgren seemed to have an off-night, missing baskets and passes. Cal was not up to her usual form. Carscadden played her usual heady game, and was dynamite to opposing rushes.

Grads vs. Varsity 12-7

Game started fast. Gladys Fry netted from centre to open Grads score. Close checking predominated, with Mahaffy and Kinney hanging on to the Grad forwards' trousers. Babe Belanger missed a free throw, and then Doris Neal counted to put Grads 4 up. Fry missed; Melnyk missed twice, and Mahaffy overshot. Benny missed an open Varsity basket. Grads seemed hard pressed, with Melnyk, Carscadden and Mahaffy going big guns. How we wish Carscadden could jump a bit higher and turn more quickly. Gladys Fry netted on a pass from Belanger. Fry and Belanger playing a neat game. Belanger has a great pair of hands. Melnyk scored a beautiful throw, and then netted a free shot—3-3 for Grads. Fry again netted from centre, and Belanger was near in on a corner shot. Holmgren missed twice, and fumbled a pass for a sure marker. Carscadden scored prettily. Millie McCormick scored, to put Grads up 10-5. Mary Melnyk missed, and McCormick netted another on a brilliant combination. Just before time Kinney found the basket in a pretty solo effort. Time: Grads 12, Varsity 7. You put up a nice fight, girls.

Gradedettes vs. Varsity 4-4

Nairn missed two sure shots and Marg Kinney scored from centre. Gradedettes countered after a series of close checking of dangerous rushes. Nairn missed a free throw and Innes, after a pretty dribbling shot, found the Varsity hoop to put Gradedettes up 4-2. Holmgren missed a couple of chances by erratic passing, and then missed two shots on the opposing basket. Just before time Carscadden evened the count with a long-range marker to give a 4-4 draw.

It was real basketball, and it is a pity the crowd was so slim. With a nice team, there is but one thing we want from the managers of ladies' basketball—a little more advertising on the notice boards, a few more signs up, so those who want to watch a good game can have an opportunity of knowing when and where a game is to be held. Don't be selfish—give us a break. How about it?

—? Is Coming
March 11

Moccasin Dance to Be Held At Varsity Rink Friday

Moderating Weather Guarantees Good Time for Fun Lovers at Varsity Rink, 8 p.m. Friday—Best Music and Ice—Decorations, Novelties and Prizes—All for 25c

Well, folks, we don't want to disappoint you again—in fact, we won't. This time the moccasin dance is on for sure—guaranteed by no less a distinguished personage than Hugh Wilson. Last time it was promised, "the inclemency of the weather" did not permit us hoofing it at twenty below zero—but now? What more do we want? Nice weather, good ice and music—the requisite two-bits and a frau, and away we go to the merriest fun-fest of the year. Where? Varsity Rink! When? Friday evening, 8 p.m. Hughie has all sorts of tricks in his little old knapsack, and promises all manner of fun. Prizes will be awarded for many novelties. It is understood that "hide the thimble," "wink" and

"postman's knock" are banned for the evening as being "contrary to his high will whom we resist"—or in other words, it is detrimental to the moral tone of the University of Alberta, where students are trained very largely at public expense, to take their places in the God-given land which possesses a perfect gamut of—etc., ad infinitum—but we wonder—and wonder too. Anyway, the "show must go on," stated Troupier Wilson with a sad smile, and on it's going. Little Tuck will be all set to take your orders. Kitchen personnel has been added, and boy, are those waitresses hot! Phew! So I'm told. However, folks, this is last warning. Come on out—dance and make merry, for the morrow—is Saturday.

INTERFAC. HOCKEY AND BASKETBALL STANDINGS

FINAL HOCKEY STANDING

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Arts	12	9	1	2	20
Agts.	12	8	3	1	17
Meds.	12	1	6	5	7
Eng.	12	1	9	2	4

Play-off games: Saturday, 1:30; Monday, 2:30.

BASKETBALL

	Pts.
Science A	10
Meds	8
Arts A	8
Agts.	7
Arts B	2
Science B	1
Pharm.	0
Arts C	0

U. OF A. ENTRIES IN BADMINTON FINALS

Priscilla Hammond, Edith Garbutt, Jean Whimster, "Red" Cooper and Jack Black Will Contest Provincial Finals for Varsity

What sounds like the most thrilling badminton series in years will take place at Inglewood, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. In this tournament are entered many strong players from Varsity Students' Badminton Club, and they are looked on to provide opposition for the enemy and badminton thrills for the side-benchers.

Harry "Red" "Three-Touch" Cooper, local tow-headed wizard, is counted on to go the limit. "Red" has had plenty of experience and is in rare form. We hope he fades Yorath and McMaster, crack Calgary entrants. Teamed with Cooper in the men's doubles is Jack Black, who has been playing dazzling badminton all season. Also entered among the men are Sammy Ives, Bob Adamson and George Sparling.

Among the girl entrants are stars like Priscilla Hammond, Edith Gar-

HOCKEY COACH



CHRIS FRIDFINNISON

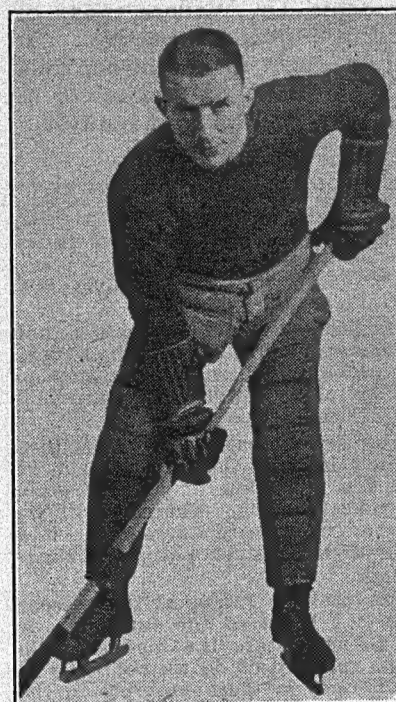
Varsity hockey mentor, whose departure for Winnipeg is deeply regretted by all hockey fans, players, and students.

SPORTING SLANTS

Now that Chris Fridfinnson has left for Winnipeg the senior hockey team is faced with the same problem that is worrying the rugby outfit, that of selecting a coach for next year. Alberta was fortunate in getting a man of Fridfinnson's ability, and no time should be lost in getting a successor. Only continued success in league competition will enable the Varsity to remain in the senior league. It is an open secret that if it had not been for the good season that the club had under Fridfinnson last year, the powers that run the senior league would have dropped the senior team.

The girls' basketball squad left for Calgary, Winnipeg and points east last night. They have a strong squad this year, and should bring home the bacon. They have captured the cup seven times in the last eight years—soon it will be eight out of nine.

DEFENCE STAR



DON GIBSON

Don knocked 'em consistently all season and was dynamite in opposition territory.

Varsity Lady Team Goes to Manitoba

Engage Winnipeggers for Possession of Basketball Trophy, Which Has Resided Here For Seven Years

The Varsity girls' basketball team entrained Thursday for Winnipeg to engage the Manitobans in a final series for possession of the cup. We have had the old jug seven out of eight years now, and we cherish hopes of seeing it remain with us for another season at least. The girls are in a fighting mood, and promise that with even breaks Varsity sport lovers will for another year be able to gaze fondly on the coveted trophy. Unfortunately the game in Regina fell through, but they will play Bill Dingle's Calgary team next Wednesday night on their return home.

The following are the travelling members: Helen Mahaffy, Ruth Fry, Josie Kopta, Marg Kinney, Lillian Carscadden, Doris Calhoun, Cal Holmgren, Helen Ford, Mollie Kalan-cha, and two teddy bear mascots. Au revoir, girls! Good luck!

Boxing and Wrestling Club Meeting

The boxing and Wrestling Club will meet on Friday afternoon at 5 p.m., in 111 Arts.

Varsity Cagers DEFEAT Y AGAIN

Mert Keel and Ad Donaldson Lead Scorers in Final Game—Play-off Series Next

Playing hard, fast-passing basketball the Varsity senior team won their fifth straight game from overtown Y.M.C.A. rivals on Wednesday night at the Y.W.C.A. Having made a clean sweep of the city contests, the winners are now awaiting the decision of the semi-final game between Calgary and Raymond, the winners of which will oppose them in the provincial finals.

Led by Mert Keel and Addie Donaldson, the Varsity team outplayed and outchecked the Y boys in the first half, and ended the session with 18 points to the 8 against them.

The Y team staged a determined rally at the outset of the second stanza, but although they initiated most of the play, they could not make their shots count. Towards the end of the game Varsity again took control, and the game ended with the score 35-20 in their favor.

Keel was the high point-getter, with 6 baskets, and Donaldson followed him with 9 points.

Martell was the best for the Y, and accounted for 8 points of his team's total.

Lineups:
Varsity: Donaldson 9, Richard 6, Keel 12, Fenerty 2, Cameron 2, Woods, Kennedy 4.
Y.M.C.A.: Pullishy 2, Martell 8, Gowda, Smith 4, Meahen, Killick, Richards 6.
Referee: Art Kramer.

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— and Smile

PHELLOW PHILOSOPHERS

I am about to lay before you, in its first publication, a theory which I have formulated as the result of some twenty years of research in a field, to my knowledge, hitherto totally unexplored. You will agree, I think, that work of this nature requires an outstanding degree of mastery over self, particularly on the experimental side of the work.

It is the age-long problem of getting up in the morning which I have been investigating. This study has involved not only getting up at least once a day, but frequently arising before others to carry out practical experiments. Yet the scientist must not be discouraged. He must never lose sight of the great benefits which the human race will gain from his study.

As the result of such investigation I have formulated three main laws, though there still remain great unexplored depths in each sphere.

The first is that a mild awakening ensures a peaceful day. Under this heading such examples as the cup-of-tea awakening may be studied; or mother's voice saying, "It's nine o'clock, dear." Some people, of iron nerve, would include alarm-clocks in this category, but for the average person they may be left out—though there has vast untouched expanse in the alarm-clock field. A most satisfactory method is that of introducing the baby of the house into the patient's room, or the family cat. In the case of the canary, the patient must be carefully studied; the canary-awakening is sometimes successful for the very phlegmatic individual, but it must never be practised on adolescents or pater familias. It is almost invariably the cause of leaking pens, cold weather, and lost studies. It will be seen that the individual and the method must be both carefully studied before a calm day can be assured.

Secondly, a stormy awakening brings a day of great range in behavior and feeling. An individual may rise from great depths of despair to the height of exaltation, and sink again as low. Most highly-strung and moody people, also criminals, poets and geniuses in general, are simply suffering from an inefficient awakening-method. Take, for example, the case of the University student who hears first thing, "You'll be late for your eight-thirty." It is well-known that Freshmen are unpopular in town during the first week of their University career; but what can be expected when they are undergoing a process of adaptation to such a method; is it any wonder that their minds run to green and yellow, as they invariably do? The family-dog method must also be abolished. The family dog is always conspicuously slobbery and conspicuously affectionate in the early morning; further, the patient is at a disadvantage as the beast catches him lying down. Superficial evidence of this method can be seen in people who are all wet, and in the wet-fish hand-shake. Wet sponges, pepper, and the smell of kippers must also be carefully avoided.

Statistics made at Scotland Yard and elsewhere show that violent awakenings have been the cause of most murders, and that the finest poetry has been written by campers whose tent had blown down on them.

In this field we are faced with the problem of superstitious beliefs which ignorant men refuse to give up. I speak of the superstition of "getting out of bed on the wrong side." Now it must be clear to any thinking man that beds are made symmetrical, that many rooms are symmetrical, and that even if they are not, one side in one room is not necessarily the same side in another room. Thus it is evident that a bed can have no right and wrong side. Yet for generations seemingly intelligent men have pushed their beds against the wall to make sure of getting out on the right side.

The third law I have called the Law of Unprobability. After much careful study of apparently inherent faults in temper or disposition of an individual, such a method of awakening may be calculated as, administered with unerring accuracy, will prove a certain cure. This involves such methods as taking Punch to Paterfamilias in order to have him chatty at breakfast. It involves turning the radio off when the weather report is coming on. One particularly interesting experiment was carried out by

a girl on her brother, who regularly refused to take his share in the dishwashing. He was accustomed to being awakened by a knock on his door. For a week his sister awoke him gently each morning by holding a perfume bottle to his nose. By the end of the week he helped with the supper dishes, and at the end of a fortnight he washed them all.

You will quickly realize the infinite possibilities in this new study of benefitting mankind. If anyone is interested in aiding in carrying on this work, will he please apply to The Gateway staff for further information.

—O. K.

VAGARIES

It is so easy to become absorbed with one's own work and be like a little black mole, tunnelling through the darkness, never taking a moment to come out into the sunshine and see what the world is doing. Then, when one does look up, suddenly there are a thousand divergent paths that lead into the distances, and spread like an open fan with all the varied colours and patterns of romance. Then one is dazed and breathless, not knowing just where to begin.

There has been much written and spoken about the open road and the sea, and life that goes out to meet adventure. It is thrilling to sail out towards a far horizon, and looking back, see that the purple shore line that is past is too a horizon, with a haze of glamour. Recently, one read of a Norwegian author who put to sea in an old-fashioned sailing ship, his wife for company, a dog as mascot, and seven shillings in his pocket. He set out to span the world. The ship anchored at known ports, but also drifted to uncharted islands. There they spent days, living where the flaunting scarlet of tropical flora made the air heavy with a musky perfume. When the young son of the author was born at Las Palmas he was taken aboard ship at six weeks of age, and thrived on canned milk and cold baths. His adventures started early, for one day his basket was set adrift when a big wave overwhelmed the deck and he was rescued from the ocean waves. His days would have the invigorating tang of salt air, the stimulus of adventure.

But to come back to earth, one recalls the days of western pioneers when covered wagons lumbered across the prairie, Stephen Vincent Bennet has described the hale life of one of these pioneers in "The Ballad of William Sycamore," who sings, "I was cradled on twigs of pine, In the skin of a mountain lion."

The tale relates the hardships and sacrifices of this life's fears, struggle and heartbreak, but when old age came on he could dream,

"My youth returns like rain in spring, I lie and hear the meadow-lark sing."

I have much content in my dying." Pioneer days may be over, but one could still go to sea in a sailing ship. For some reason or other the dash and vigour of ever-changing life has more appeal than studied pedantry. There may be too much glamour about far distances—but who wants to be the little black mole who doesn't go out to live in the sunshine.

—JACQUELINE.

COLLEGE CAPRICES

(Note: This is the fifth of a series on college customs, compiled with the aid of students from all parts of Canada, who spend the summer at Jasper Park Lodge in the Canadian Rockies. The correspondent here is Gordon Foster of Queen's University.)

As at Alberta, many of the most peculiar customs at Queen's University are in connection with initiation week and the year-round management of the ever-green Frosh. Here are a few:

Very soon after the beginning of the term, the Frosh are gathered in Grant Hall where they spoken to, not only by the Sophomores, but by other upper-classmen as well. They are thoroughly impressed (probably physically) with their lowliness and the rules governing them are completely enumerated and explained. They must not "fuss" ("twitter," i.e., being seen with a girl). They may not wear bowties, nor can they grow a mustache. At all times must they wear a little Scotch tam, sold to them by the University. For one week following their initiation Freshman must not walk on the concrete sidewalks on the campus and during this week, they must carry a red umbrella over their heads, wherever they be.

While all this is hard enough, one might remark that the regulations don't compare with Alberta's for strictness, but therein lies a difference—enforcement. At Queen's, a law is a law, to be broken only on penalty of immediate and violent punishment. There is a vigilance committee formed by the Sophs to see that the regulations are borne out. If an unfortunate Freshman is caught breaking a rule, he will probably have his head shaved; occasionally the penalty is more or less severe, as the following incident shows.

Last October the rules regarding "fussing" were rudely broken, when about ten of the Frosh hired a motor launch and invited a number of co-eds to accompany them on a moonlight trip down through the Thousand Islands. Soon after they left, word of their perfidious conduct leaked out and when the poor Frosh landed again at two a.m. they were "pleasantly" surprised to see the shore of Lake Ontario figuratively and literally lined with upper classmen, nearly all with scissors, and itching for Freshmen curls. It is rumored that a

A FRIENDLY CHAT FROM CAT TO CAT

By Ann Zatsat

A good way to work up an appetite is to go out with a bunch of House Eccers—talk about talking shop!

When the big dances come along they rather smash things up: the girls get broken-hearted about the strange lack of bids and the boys are broken in the pocketbook about the strange lack of balance.

Then there's the Scotch Freshman whose favorite piece is "The Waltz You Saved For Me."

In spite of the terribly late hour for the last Saturday night dance all the Freshettes bore up nobly, but the Freshmen looked as sleepy as though in class, poor dears.

Our idea of all that is terrible is to hurry off without breakfast to an 8:30 lecture and remember at the door that it was called off two days ago.

Sophomore to naughty Freshman: "Say you! Do as your told or I'll—I'll declare you ultra vires."

Sympathetic Freshette: "Dear, oh dear! But never mind, honey, four out of five have it."

A House Eccer is always getting mixed up. For instance, have you ever seen her:

1. Stir a man's heart to the scorching point and then leave him all burnt up.

2. Knock him cold until he's all in a heat about her.

3. Leave him cooling his heels until he's boiling mad.

4. Hand him the icy stare after a hot party and then blame him for being half baked or half stewed.

One enterprising Freshman suggests that one of the lantern colors during the Saturday night moonlight be black. Then there would be black magic with sound effects.

Some people have prejudices against modern sentimental songs—that's all right, old boy, you'll get another girl soon.

Sometimes with law students it's trial and error but we suspect that it's mostly trial and two-bit show.

We can hardly wait 'til spring when we'll be lots of secret marriages to tell somebody about if they promise to tell nobody.

The Gateway may be the opening to fame but we're quite sure it's necessary to be a door mat first and get all the dirt.

Skiing is a popular substitute for golfing in the suphuric language of today.

We'll never recognize these Pembinites when they're at home, they'll be wearing their own clothes then.

Our idea of a "Rhapsody in Blue" is not a bottle of ink spilt all over that brand new shirt.

May the saints claim the man who insistently, persistently and consistently kicks our chair through a whole lecture—because if they don't we will.

Mr. Maloney has gone to Calgary. Oh well, we never liked that town anyway.

We hear that the Pembinites have a stitch in their sides from knitting overtime.

We would like to annihilate the loud speaker who thinks he's the great gift to the world but will never realize that he's just a lot of static with his wires crossed.

We thought he was singing but it was just his arches falling.

And then there's the engineer who returned the Pembinites labelled N. S. F.—Not Sufficient Fun.

It's a woman's privilege to change her mind, but it's a man's necessity.

Meow! Meow!

very inferior grade of wool appeared in the local mats a few days later. Who knows!

Queen's University stands almost alone now in regard to fraternities. They have none there. It is believed that the much-cherished "spirit" of Queen's would suffer if the secret organizations gained a foothold. The whole ban is strictly a result of student opinion, rather than that of the authorities.

It is this college spirit that makes all sports such an event and it is furthered by the proximity to so many other universities. Rivalry is that much keener and support for the home teams is crystallized in the face of so much opposition.

One of the many mid-season functions at Queen's is a reception by the Sophomores to the Freshmen, usually held in November. All regulations in regard to fussing are suspended. The affair takes the form of a tea dance and hence is a little different from our function of the same name.

W. A. Conroy.

RECOLLECTIONS

Lo, all these things are but a dream—Faces, and quarrels, and love—Things in a past darkness Which the present light Blots out forever.

Yestereve there was action—Ghosts capering madly. Today there are no ghosts, Only the sun, the snow, And people.

—O. R. W.

MANCHURIAN QUEST HANGS IN BALANCE

Mr. Alf. McLean Interviewed—Admits He Had the Situation All Cleared Up Last Fall—But Times Have Changed

Caught by an enterprising Gateway reporter just as he was about to dive into the university library, Alf McLean, renowned elucidator of the Chinese, Manchurian and Japanese problems, stated that he felt himself really unable to give an interview as his mind was not working clearly. Replying nonchalantly that a mere detail as that made absolutely no difference at all the indefatigable reporter plied the renowned international expert with questions.

"What has transpired since last fall in connection with the Manchurian problem, Mr. McLean?" inquired the reporter brightly. (Write-up interrupted by quiet observations of "You flatter yourself" from Cairns who is engaged in a little quiet kibitzing.)

(Now to get back to our story.) The renowned jurist shook his head sadly. "I had the situation all cleared up last fall," he announced, "but some darn fool went and messed the whole works up again. You know, of course that I had them all fitted up with a good workable plan. The McLean Installment Plan, and when that was wrecked the whole business went smash and it takes a long time to think up another plan. However, I am very hopeful of obtaining results in a few days. I have my hand on the pulse of the people, not to mention their pocketbooks and under those circumstances it should not be long before I obtain results of some kind."

"You know," he continued in a confidential whisper, pointing to a couple of huge text books under his arm, "I really look as though I were working, but," and he subsided still lower into a dramatic whisper, "I may meet a prof at any moment. I really should have more books," he concluded looking at the texts under his arm a little wistfully.

At this point Mr. McLean made the aforementioned remark about his mind not working clearly, and plunged forthwith through the library door leaving us to wend our way thoughtfully to the Gateway office pondering sadly on the multitudes of sorrows which beset the human race.

UTOPIA

One February day, inspired to unwanted industry by the thought of approaching examinations, I sat in the library studying. A huge volume lay before me; a warm ray of sunshine spread a welcome glow over me. Lured by its brightness, my eyes wandered from the printed page, fixed themselves upon a bit of blue sky and white cloud that I could see through the window, and I was lost in dreams.

With frowning brow and stately tread I enter the classroom, my black gown floating majestically behind me. I am the professor, and silence falls upon the class as I enter. My students sit expectantly before me. Strangely enough, I recognize in them those who were formerly my instructors. Poetic justice! I shall give them examinations.

My eye first falls upon the history instructor, for I have just been studying history. "Dr. X," I say in a firm tone, and he looks up respectfully. "I should like you to draw from memory a map of the world, marking on it all the important battles of every war since the time of Caesar. Kindly give date of each campaign. The time will be three hours, and marks will be deducted for errors in spelling, or untidiness." Seeing a rather superior smile flit across the face of the professor of English, address him next. "Dr. Y, you will please quote the first three acts of any of Shakespeare's plays, explaining all obscure passages and historical references. Also, give a brief synopsis of The Cloister and the Hearth with a full character sketch of every person mentioned and the meanings of all words of more than two syllables. The time will be three hours, and if you finish sooner, write a criticism, illustrated by examples from the Ladies' Home Journal, of modern poetry." My eye next falls upon our former French professor, who is nonchalantly lighting a cigarette. "Mon-sieur Z," I say pleasantly, "it would give me great pleasure if you would translate into idiomatic French the first six hundred lines of Beowulf, declining in full all irregular verbs, and putting the completed exercise on the blackboard. You will repeat all errors ten times orally." Sitting quietly in a corner, I notice our chemistry instructor. He is not a bad sort of a fellow, but it is a shame that he has to lecture upon such a subject. I am lenient with him. "Dr. S," I say, "here is your chance to make a name and fortune, besides gratifying my curiosity on a certain subject. I am sure you will be willing to make this sacrifice in the interest of science. Please repair to the laboratory and make a complete quantitative and qualitative analysis of a club sandwich, giving chemical formula, molecular weight and specific gravity of all its component parts. Arrange your results in tabular form, and check all calculations. The time will be three hours, and you will be expected to wash all the acid containers and sinks before leaving. Remember, the watchword of science is Accuracy."

The room is only comfortably warm, but remembering my duty as a professor I walk firmly to the window and fling it open, admitting a blast of icy air. Shivering, but not daring to complain, the students bend over their tasks. I am surveying the scene with a satisfied air, when suddenly, a loud crash breaks the silence.

With a start I returned to realities. Looking about to see whether anyone had been watching me, I surreptitiously bent to pick up my book, and with a deep sigh opened it at the spot where I had left off half an hour before.

HELEN GULLEY.

REFORMS IN EDUCATION

Features of English System Might be Adopted in Alberta

Figuratively speaking, England is our mother country, but in so far as education is concerned there is no visible relationship. Our educational system is comparatively simple, uniform, standardized and centrally controlled. Probably no school system in the world is so difficult to understand as the English—there is an apparent want of organization, it presents the greatest variety of types and a complete lack of order. However, I shall endeavor to give a general outline of the scheme of education in England and will then compare it with Alberta's system and extract from England's education those points which I would like to have adopted into Alberta.

England was the last of the great states of the world to admit the principle of the necessity of state training. There were many petitions for reforms in education and quite a number of attempts to extend the field of education to the poorer classes, but it was not till the beginning of this century that anything definite was effected. In this discussion we are not interested in the history of the changes but will only consider the system as it stands today.

In no other country has the private or semi-private school played so large a part and probably in no other country has the boarding school played so important a role. As Inglis puts it, "English education is well adapted to the needs and opportunities of a few but it has neglected the needs of the many."

England has fostered a spirit of class distinction which is mirrored in her educational system. There are two different lines of education—one for the poor, the other for the wealthy. We shall examine the first mentioned. There are kindergartens for children up to the age of six and then the pupils begin the "ladder". The elementary school, for pupils from age six to ten or eleven years, follows a curriculum more or less fixed by the board of education. The fact which really stabilizes the courses offered is the desire to prepare for secondary schools. The elementary school is very much like our own. At the age of ten or eleven the pupils write a leaving examination, and scholarships are granted to the best pupils. The top 25 per cent of the pupils obtain scholarships and pass on to the secondary schools. The others enter the central schools which are an advanced form of primary instruction. They are an attempt to give the older or brighter pupils in primary schools a chance to obtain forms of higher education without transference to the secondary schools. A four-years' course is given in these central schools. The instruction is general but has a commercial and industrial bias. These schools are financed by the state and are on a par with the American commercial high school. There is compulsory education till the age of 14. At the age of 13 special pupils are given exams to obtain scholarships for admittance into the secondary schools.

The elementary and continuation schools are free and co-educational.

Now to consider the more fortunate wealthy pupils. There are special "prep" schools for boys from the age of 7 till they enter public school at the age of 13 or 14. The curriculum is largely classical and the best training is received here. The course is, however, too heavy for it is fixed by the entrance exam of the public school. Boys then pass into the public school which consists of 6 grades or forms. Promotion here is flexible according to individual ability and application. Boys are required to remain here till they are 18 or 19 years old when they enter university (usually Oxford or Cambridge). These public schools are conservatively classical and are dominated by the preparation for entrance to the university. Generally the ancient languages and mathematics all but monopolize the curriculum. The headmasters enjoy complete control of curriculum and of the discipline which in most cases is exceedingly strict.

In general all other endowed and private secondary schools imitate the great public schools. There are really two classifications of secondary schools: Grant schools, and non-grant schools. Under the grant school division we find (1) Day schools, much like the old public school, except as the name implies, they are not boarding schools. (2) The central schools already described. Grant schools are supported by the state and must accept scholarship students.

Of the non-grant schools we have: (1) The public schools mentioned above and (2) Private schools of all degrees of efficiency and subject to no government control.

Private secondary schools which invite government inspection and accept a certain amount of supervision by the board of education may receive the epithet "efficient".

Most secondary schools for girls are separate and different from those for boys. Religious instruction is, however, essential in all schools. The schools for girls must offer practical

instruction in domestic subjects. Admission of all students to college or to university is always by a special examination which is very comprehensive.

Those who wish to become teachers in elementary schools must pass through a secondary school and then either attend university for at least two years or obtain the equivalent training in a teacher's training school. In all universities there is a department for training teachers. Teachers of secondary schools usually take an honors course at the university and specialize in those subjects demanded in the schools. There is kept a national register of teachers; and a superannuation fund is provided for successful teachers.

There are not many points in the English school system which I would recommend introducing into Alberta. This is a much younger country and there is no established class system as in England, nor do we find the same admiration for tradition. I much prefer our idea of "education for all" to the English attitude of education for the rich. I think, however, there should be separate secondary schools for girls and boys; and, in the ordinary curriculum there should be a place for religious instruction as there is in England.

The following is a very radical introduction, but one which, I believe, would be very beneficial. A school modelled on the English public school should be instituted to accommodate brilliant students. The entrance examination to this school to be written by pupils who have completed the second year of high school. A certain percentage of the students writing this examination should receive scholarships and as in the English system, where scholarships are awarded, maintenance should also be provided when necessary. The age for entrance should be about 15 years and the course should be of four years' duration. This school should provide an intensive training in the classics and in mathematics and also prepare for entrance to the university. This school should be co-educational.

Entrance to university should be by a comprehensive examination as in England. And, as in England also, the whole year in a high school course should be repeated when there is a failure in one or more subjects.

The teachers' training in Alberta should be more intensive. Each teacher should be required to complete the entire course given in high school and then spend at least two years in a practice-teaching school or in university where teacher training courses should be given in the undergraduate years.

There should be a register of teachers, and successful teachers should receive a superannuation fund.

These changes as outlined could not, of course, be effected for some time, but, I feel, they would be very helpful in the Alberta schools. They are the only reforms which, insofar as I am able to judge, would be advisable to adopt from the English system of education.

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G. B. Shaw's St. Joan Is Good Vehicle For Student Activities

Shaw Portrays Joan of Arc in a New Light—Rehearsals Bringing Acting Up to Good Standard—Cast Well Chosen

It is seldom that a playwright achieves in a play all the elements which contribute to greatness. Shaw has done this in St. Joan. That clever and versatile writer has surpassed all his former efforts, and produced a play which stands amongst the first in English drama. In his moments of the richest comedy, satiric mirth-provoking sallies typical of Shaw's caustic and penetrating wit. It is swift moving in action, portraying the vitality of mediaeval warfare.

In Scene IV we see the clash between Church and State as admirably exemplified by the interplay of those two strong personalities, Warwick and Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais.

Here competent actors are afforded an opportunity to display ranges and tempo in voice effects. In the trial scene the pages of

Much attention has been paid to type, with the result that each player is admirably cast in respect to both voice and size. Miss Eileen Sterling as St. Joan needs no introduction to University audiences. She has that dominating power which is essential to the characterization of the maid. At the same time, she is capable of obtaining reverence and deep piety in her softer tones.

Mr. Tim Byrne as Warwick seems capable of obtaining the force, and at the same time the practical nature of the King-maker's character. Allan MacDonald as Cauchon is a find to University audiences. He possesses a deep voice coupled with a fire which enables him to obtain the piety and fanaticism of a mediaeval bishop. Chris Jackson as Slogumber plays admirably the part of the ardent internationalist.

As to the cast, the Dramat has secured a group of competent actors.

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CORRESPONDENCE

February 17, 1932.

Editors, The Gateway.

Gentlemen,—I hope that the editorial entitled "France, the Tyrant," in the last issue of The Gateway will not be taken by your readers as an authoritative statement of the actual position of France in the world.

Every sentence could be discussed and destroyed. The whole tenor of the article only shows that W.F.B. is not versed in World Affairs. I should not like to inflict upon him too many uncharitable remarks. However, the vagueness and generalities of the statements made show the inaptitude of its author to understand even the working of a government. He seems to ignore the first word about the Versailles Treaty and the working of the League of Nations.

For the benefit of the student body as a whole, I would ask you to be kind enough to publish this letter as a strong protest against utterances which involve such tremendous and momentous worldly problems treated with so much childish incompetence. I should like to remind, for the future, any person venturing in the International Field, that ignorance of facts is no excuse for printing absurdities.

I would like very much to discuss privately such questions as the actual position of France in the world with anyone interested.

Yours truly,

H. A.

Editor's Note

The above letter was received too late to be placed in the regular correspondence column, so is appearing here. Apparently the writer does not agree with our editorial of last week. Naturally an editorial never meets with the approval of all, and may even express views with which no one agrees. If anyone feels that an editorial is wrong, he is welcome to write us a letter for publication, showing us wherein we, in his opinion, are wrong.

The writer of the above letter, however, is not even so obliging as to give one reason for his harsh condemnation of our observations, or to point out any misstatements. Instead of using the correspondence column for the purpose for which it is intended, he makes it an agent for heaping abuse on us. He makes it

THE SENIOR CLASS ANNOUNCES

— THE MIDWINTER —

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Tickets on Sale Monday, Feb. 22

Paid-up Seniors, 9:20-12:30; Graduates, Faculty and Staff, 1:30-3:00 p.m.; Paid-up Juniors, 3:00-4:30 p.m.; all others, Tuesday, 9:00-12:30.

More Discipline Discussion At Special Council Session

Lacked a Quorum, so Discussion Informal—Opinions Given by Everybody—No Conclusion Reached

A special meeting of the Students' Council was held in the Students' Union office on Wednesday, February 17, at 12:20 p.m. The subject under discussion was the question of student discipline. No quorum being obtained, an informal discussion took place. Mr. Manning asked the various Council members who were present to state their opinions as to the present situation and as to any suggested solutions.

Mr. Edwards stated definitely that in his opinion the only thing to do is to change the act under which the Disciplinary Committee is constituted. He felt that the Men's Disciplinary Committee is a good organization in that it acts as a buffer between the students and the University authorities. Undoubtedly, however, he continued,

Dr. MacEachran is the ultimate authority on matters of discipline, and all decisions are subject to his approval. Mr. Edwards was particularly emphatic in stating, however, that no matter what decision is reached in the present matter, we should have a constitution under which we can operate with some assurance of its validity being upheld.

Mr. Manning pointed out that Dr. MacEachran explained that he will not be bound by any written constitution, and that this might make it

"No Englishman is ever fairly beaten."

If you have a fine sense of the dramatic, the play will enthrall you all the way through, working up as it does by a series of high points to the climax in Scene VI, where Joan is tried by her captors—where the finest shading of her character appears and she shows that for all her bravery in battle she is a woman, and cannot bear the thought of torture and burning.

If you have a love for tragedy, you will be carried away by the great trial scene, and all your sympathy will go out to the simple maid, condemned to be burnt at the stake by the State and the Church because she dared to have faith and common-sense.

It is a great play—witty, clever, interesting, and entertaining. The cast are all working hard to make it a success on March 4th and 5th, so remember the dates and keep them open to come and live, laugh, fight and triumph with "St. Joan"!

STUDENT SERVICE

In connection with the International Week, held under the auspices of the S.C.M. and I.R.C., Hon. Mrs. Parly is to speak at a special student service in Convocation Hall on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 11 a.m., on the theme, "Broader Horizons." Mrs. Wellwood will sing and Dr. R. C. Wallace will conduct the service. Everybody welcome.

HOME ECONOMIC LECTURE WEDNES.

Miss E. Eliot, lecturer and demonstrator of the Federal Department of Agriculture, addressing a gathering of women at the University of Alberta, Wednesday, pointed out that women should realize more fully the responsibility which lie with them as consumers. They buy, or are responsible for selecting a large proportion of the total products put on the market today. Although Lord Hamilton once made the remark, "like the Frenchman's love for pea soup, and the Scotchman's for his porridge, Canada too had her national dish—mashed potatoes and gravy." Though this may be true, yet Canadians should realize that in the adequate diet of an individual for a day there should be included two vegetables besides potatoes. One should be raw; one may be cooked. In the matter of fruits and vegetables, these are easily procured and prepared in summer, but winter provides a more difficult problem. Imitation is often the result.

To increase the use of these in the diet, recourse is usually made to canned goods. Prejudice against these products is still strong, in spite of the fact that chemical analysis has proven that much of the vitamins are retained. But the fact is that they are bought, and thus should be purchased economically.

The Canadian products now on the market are exceptionally good, and can be relied on to be what they are advertised.

clear in each and every sentence of the letter that he believes us to be presumptuous, ignorant, and incompetent, but refrains from enlightening our readers or ourselves wherein we are wrong.

It might be pointed out that apparently we are not alone in our opinion of France's conduct in recent months. An editorial of February 18 in one of our local dailies puts the responsibility for the postponement of the reparations conference on France, and points out that the collapse of the Laval government may mean the frustration of the disarmament conference now in session at Geneva.

—W. F. B.

Wauneita Masquerade Is Howling Success

Wauneitas From Everywhere—Kindergarten, Army, Egypt and the Farm—Laughter Resounded Throughout Whole Building

On Tuesday, Feb. 16, the Wauneitas staged their annual masquerade in Convocation Hall. About 150 girls were present, and these displayed not only a great deal of originality and ingenuity in their choice of costumes, but also an amazing amount of talent in creating and carrying out the roles they had assumed.

Among the invited guests were Mrs. Stover, honorary president of the Wauneita Society; Mrs. Shipley, last year's honorary president; Mrs. Carr, Mrs. MacEachran, Mrs. Wallace, who was picturesque in a gown which was at the height of fashion twenty years ago; and Miss Dodd, who appeared as the flaming red, masked figure of Grim Death—and elicited a great deal of puzzled conjecture as to who she was.

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy as portrayed by Dot Riley and Jean Greig were exceptionally life-like and clever. Maxine McLeay made a terrifying minion of the law, as Sheriff of Dead Man's Gulch. A pleasant diversion was created by the entrance of two real men, carrying a draped figure which they carefully placed on the floor, and which, according to its name plate, was an Egyptian mummy. The similar entrance, a few minutes later, of an Egyptian Daddy was equally interesting and impressive. These parts, successfully posed by Barbara Whittaker and Esther Kittitz, were later awarded prizes.

DRAMAT FESTIVAL

(Continued from page 1)

many familiar names; in fact, not a few have been prominent in dramatics in this city. Obviously, then, there is justification for the keen anticipation of the event.

According to information received from the Management Board, the plays "The Wonder Hat," "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," "The Patchwork Quilt," and "The Valiant" constitute the programme on Friday. At the matinee on Saturday, beginning at 2:15, the performance of the "Patchwork Quilt" is being followed by "The Second Lie," "The Valiant," and "And So To Bed." Finally, on Saturday evening, are to be shown "The Medicine Show," "And So To Bed," "The Second Lie" and "The Wonder Hat."

The performances will be a public demonstration of a powerful germ which is growing in Alberta and Canada. Amateur dramatic work is, as yet, in its infancy here. But this same embryo is being nurtured in a very fertile soil, and great results are to be expected. Mr. E. G. Stenrode Bennett, the president of this year's festival, must feel justly proud of the forthcoming event.

Union Constitution better than had to draw up a report, and will give a anyone else. The committee, she felt, could still act. It has had a meeting statement of their position to The Gateway. Apparently, concluded Miss Kinney, the Women's Disciplinary Committee sees its position as parallel with the Council rather than as subsidiary to it.

According to Miss Cogswell, the Women's Disciplinary Committee claims that it has a quorum of members not appointed by the Council, and hence seems to feel that it is independent of the Council.

Miss Craig wanted to know what should be done about the regulation concerning women students playing bridge in the Tuck Shop, to which Mr. Manning replied that he thought nothing could be done about it.

Miss Kinney said that the Women's Disciplinary Committee thought there was an understanding to the effect that the Council would not interfere in disciplinary affairs, and felt that the Council, in adopting its present attitude, was acting almost in a breach of trust, and that the attitude of the Council might have been more diplomatic.

"There is evidently quite a divergence of opinion between the students and authorities," continued Mr. Manning, "and under such circumstances it would be difficult for a committee really representative of the students to work with Dr. MacEachran."

Mr. Neely gave it as his opinion that the authorities will not interfere with student government except in matters of discipline. He felt that relations would be more harmonious if the committees were retained.

Miss Kinney thought that if there were no committees the standard of discipline would fall. She thought that the women students would be opposed to the committees going.

Mr. MacLean thought that if we appoint the students who are to act with Dr. MacEachran as a committee he will not be as willing to listen to them as he would be if he appointed them himself.

Mr. Neely did not agree. He thought that we should attempt to give as representative a point of view as possible on the part of the students, which we might not have if Dr. MacEachran appointed the student members of the committee.

Mr. Manning suggested that Mr. Edwards be appointed a committee of one, with power to add to the numbers of the committee, to attempt to arrive at some arrangement with the Provost. This suggestion was accepted by the meeting.

After a short discussion on Year Book finances, the meeting adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

MEDICAL CLUB

Mr. Elmer Roper will speak at an open meeting of the Medical Club to be held Wednesday, February 24th, at 4:30 p.m., in Room 158 Medical Building. His subject is, "How Can Medical Science be of Most Benefit to Society." The general public are invited to attend.

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